

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐  
no ☐

Property Name: Union of Brothers and Sisters, Fords Asbury Lodge Inventory Number: BA-358  
Address: 11646 Philadelphia Road Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ no  
City: White Marsh, MD Zip Code: 21162 County: Baltimore County  
USGS Quadrangle(s): White Marsh  
Property Owner: Union of Brothers and Sisters of Fords Asbury Lodge No. 1 Tax Account ID Number: 1114000150  
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 315 Tax Map Number: 73  
Project: 7-Eleven, Inc./SHA Engineering Access Permits Agency: 7-Eleven and SHA  
Agency Prepared By: Maryland State Highway Administration  
Preparer's Name: Anne E. Bruder Date Prepared: 11/24/2003

Documentation is presented in: MIHP Form for Union of Brothers and Sisters, Fords Asbury Lodge No. 1, BA-358 and in the Baltimore County Landmarks Preservation Commission files, and Project Review and Compliance Files

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☒ Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended  
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_  
Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no

Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Description of Property and Justification:** *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Union of Brothers and Sisters, Fords Asbury Lodge No 1 building, was built by Dr. Walter T. Allender in 1874 and he donated it to the Baltimore County School Commissioners at that time. It was known as Colored School 2, District 11, and was used as a school building from the mid-1870s until 1922 for African-American children in the Loreley vicinity. The school building was the second school building in District 11; and School 1, or Loreley School, was used by white children. Loreley is a traditional African-American community, and is recognized by Baltimore County Landmarks Commission as important in Baltimore County history.

In the interior, the Lodge Building retains elements which demonstrate its former use as a school. On the first or ground floor, the entrance gives access to a small vestibule which leads to the ground floor classroom, as well as to the stairs leading to the second story. The classroom has a small closet under the south stair, and the teacher's platform is 6 feet by 8 feet and raised above the main floor about 6 inches. An open balustrade railing extends the width of the platform to formally mark the teacher's area of the classroom. According to one Lodge member whose father attended the school, grades 1-3 were taught in the downstairs classroom, while grades 4-6 were taught in the upstairs room. The interior appears to be largely unchanged from the 1920s. A

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Ann E. Bruder  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

12/22/03

Date

B. Kuntz  
Reviewer, National Register Program

12/23/03

Date

CPD43B45

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Union of Brothers and Sisters, Fords Asbury Lodge

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kerosene stove is used to heat the building, and an interior concrete block chimney has been built along the north wall to vent the heat of the stove.

The Union of Brothers and Sisters, Fords Asbury Lodge No. 1 also used the building from the mid-1870s as a lodge hall. They met in the second floor room from 1874 until 1922. When the children were moved to the Loreley School building located at 11530 Philadelphia Road, the Lodge took over the entire building. Fords Asbury Lodge No. 1 has been in existence for 131 years since 1872. It is a benevolent society formed after emancipation to help members of the community who are in need due to illness or other hardship. The Lodge meets and uses the building on a monthly basis. The building has an exterior sign on the front façade that indicates that it is the Lodge's property. (Conversation with Ms. Patricia Worthington, Secretary of the Lodge, 11/21/2003.) After emancipation, many groups formed among African-American communities to assist the members and their families. According to the MIHP form, the Union of Brothers and Sisters Lodge had two companion Lodges in Harford County, Lodge Nos. 2 and 3.

The Baltimore County Landmarks Preservation Commission has recognized the building as significant to Baltimore County's history and listed the building on the permanent Landmarks List in 1999. The Lodge building is eligible for listing under Baltimore County Historic Guidelines and Regulations, Criterion 1, because "It is associated with a personality, group, event, or series of events of historical importance," which corresponds to National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and B (events and people important to the history of the United States).

The setting of the building is along an arterial highway, lightly wooded with a small stream at the rear of the property. It is near I-95 as well as the Gunpowder Falls. The historic property boundary is confined to the boundaries shown on Baltimore County Tax Map 73, Parcel 315.

Based on SHA's assessment, the Union of Brothers and Sisters, Fords Asbury Lodge No. 1 building is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (events), because the building is associated with both the education of African American children as well as with a social organization important to the traditional African American community of Loreley. The Lodge has been in existence since 1872 and continues to provide services to the local community. The building would not be considered eligible under Criterion C (architecture) because it is not an important example of late nineteenth century architecture. However, because the building is the public face of the Lodge, it is an important asset to understanding the Lodge's role in local history. Research has not indicated an association under Criterion B (people) and Criterion D was not included in the investigations for this building.

## Sources Consulted:

Baltimore County Public Library Legacy Web, downloaded photographs of Loreley School, 11/20/2003.

Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture, "Inventory of African American Historical and Cultural Resources, Baltimore County, Maryland," downloaded from [www.sailor.lib.md.us](http://www.sailor.lib.md.us), 11/21/2003.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, "Union of Brothers and Sisters, Fords Asbury Lodge No. 1," MIHP #BA-358, written by John McGrain, 12/7/99, on file at MHT Library,

McGrain, John, telephone and email conversations, 11/19-21/2003

Worthington, Patricia, telephone conversation, 11/21/2003

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria:    \_\_\_ A    \_\_\_ B    \_\_\_ C    \_\_\_ D    Considerations:    \_\_\_ A    \_\_\_ B    \_\_\_ C    \_\_\_ D    \_\_\_ E    \_\_\_ F    \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services\_\_\_\_\_  
Date\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

BA-358

# Baltimore County Tax Map 73, Parcel 315

## Union of Brothers and Sisters, Fords Asbury Lodge No. 1, BA-358



SCALE 1:6000

Mihp.shp  
County

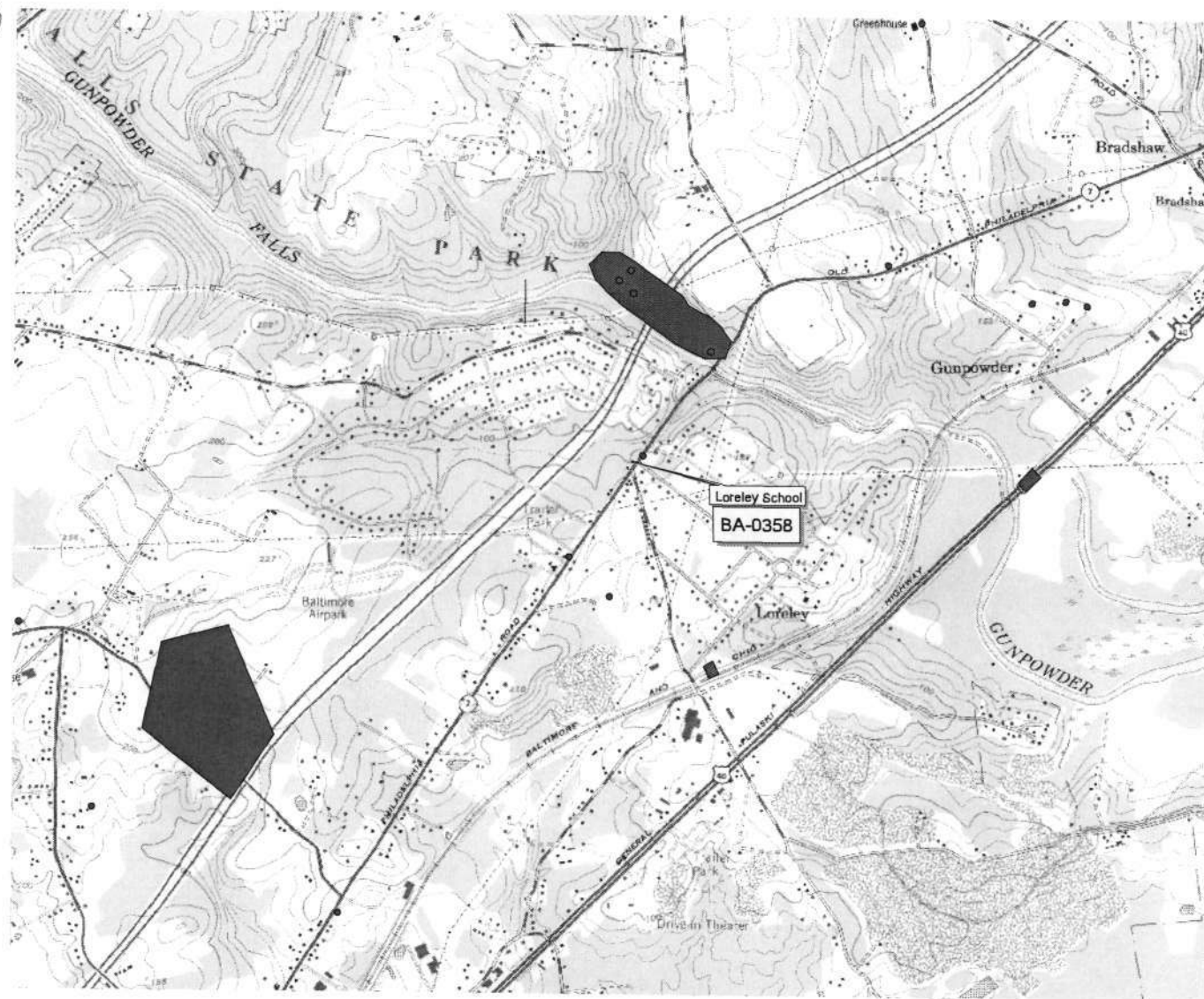


0.3 0 0.3 0.6 Miles

BA-358

# White Marsh USGS Quadrangle

## 1:24,000



Mihp.shp  
USGS Topo Quad Index  
County



1 0 1 2 Miles



**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Survey No. BA 358

Magi No. 0303585510

DOE ☐ yes ☒ no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Union of Brothers and Sisters

and/or common Fords Asbury Lodge No. 1

**2. Location**

street & number 11646 Philadelphia Road ☐ not for publication

city, town White Marsh ☒ vicinity of Councilmanic District 5  
congressional district 2nd

state Maryland county Baltimore County

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Lodge Hall

**4. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Union of Brothers and Sisters of Fords Asbury Lodge No. 1

street & number P. O. Box 86 c/o Cheryl H. Worthington telephone no.: 410-396-2967

city, town White Marsh state and zip code MD 21162

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building liber WPC 572

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue folio 279

city, town Towson state MD 21204

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Inventory

date December 8, 1971 ☐ federal ☒ state ☒ county ☐ local

depository for survey records 100 Community Place

city, town Crownsville state MD 21032

Maryland Historical Trust/  
National Register of Historic Places  
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name of property: Union of Brothers and  
Sisters

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Union of Brothers and Sisters about 1988.

## 7. Description

Survey No. BA 358

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☒ unaltered  
☐ altered

### Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved

date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The lodge hall is a very plain, vernacular, two-story frame building now covered with composition shingles. The original wall covering is wood clapboarding.. The building is gable roofed. The structure is three bays wide both front and back. The front entrance in the northernmost or right- hand bay at first floor level through a plain paneled wooden door under a sheltering hood roof. The building is usually kept shuttered to keep out intruders. A photo in the Perry Hall book of 1970 shows that the windows are double-hung sash types. Photos of 1988 show that there were double front doors under the hood, but one door opening has been deleted and the wall covering expanded to hide the space; two windows shown on the road side of the building in the 1988 photo have also been sealed. There is a small side entrance on the west, or left hand, gable-end of the lodge; this entrance is approached by a small deck with railing. The foundation is rubble stone later covered with concrete.

The lodge is very close to the edge of Philadelphia Road. The property is immediately south of the terminus of Carrington Avenue and just north of the terminus of Allender Road. At present the lodge backs up to woods but at least two plans have been filed for industrial installations on the property to the immediate west. The lot is a long, wedge-shaped parcel running 421 feet along Philadelphia Road. The State Assessments computer bank had this tract, Parcel P351, matched up with the wrong owners. Conversely, the tax data in the same data base calls a property much farther up the road "Colored Lodge at Loreley" but that designation is erroneously attached to Parcel P136 which is really the site of Howard's Church, alias the Forges Church, or Loreley M. E. Church South.

County schools built to order were usually not two stories high in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; School Commissioners records show that Dr. Walter T. Allender, last trustee of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Free School fund, built the school first and then presented it to the board by letter in 1874.

## 8. Significance

Survey No. BA 358

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1874 Builder/Architect Unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D  
and/or  
Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

### SUMMARY

The lodge hall under discussion was originally a segregated school building. Its upstairs meeting room also served the needs of a local benevolent association that eventually got possession of the building after the school children were relocated farther down the road.

Matilda C. Lacey in her 1970 book on Perry hall revived the memory of "Scholars' Plains," a 100-acre parcel of land purchased in 1724 with funds from the Provincial tax on tobacco exports; the property was supposed to provide subsistence to a schoolmaster who would conduct the county's first free public school. (1) The trustees were called Visitors and were required to get sufficient land cleared for the teacher's crops. Proof that the school functioned is in a run-away slave notice for "Negro Seth" who in 1757 fled from Baltimore County Free School and his owner the schoolmaster Patrick Brannan. (2) Miss Lacey sponsored the erection of an historical highway marker that still stands on Allender Road near the B. & O. Railroad's Philadelphia branch, marking "Scholars Plains." The marker states that the land was sold in 1857 and the proceeds put into the building of two schools, one for white students, the other for African Americans, or in the words then in use "colored children." (3) The inscription is misleading in that the county never spent anything for the education of African American children until after emancipation, in fact not until 1872, and even then, a community was expected to furnish a school house or hall for the class rooms. (4) The Baltimore County Historical Society and Miss Lacey misinterpreted their sources because the account of spending of money for blacks in 1857 is not found in J. Thomas Scharf's 1881 county history. (5) Scharf gives no date but states that the "venerable" Dr. W. T. Allender was the last trustee of the Free School and it was he who sold the land, no date given, and built two schools. Scharf's description of a 10-acre school lot for the white school was disputed in Amy C. Crewe's history of the school system published in 1949 (6) The list of school houses in Scharf's history did not list a colored school in the 11<sup>th</sup> Election District at what was then Little Gunpowder Post Office. Strangely enough, a "school" is shown on both the Sidney and Browne county map and also on Robert Taylor's 1857 map somewhere southeast of Asbury United Methodist Church, apparently on Red Lion Road which was once the main route to Philadelphia. Most likely, the school shown on those maps was the old Free School, because Scharf states that it had been on the premises of James Hawkins when he was writing about 1881 or shortly before—and there is a Hawkins property shown on Red Lion Road in the 1877 atlas.



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A partial history of the school/lodge is contained in a bill of complaint filed in 1922 by the Board of Education when that agency sought to prove that the lodge members had no title to the former school structure. This legal action generated a great deal of text and the author of the bill of complaint claimed that the county had owned the school house for at least 70 years, which would have pushed it back to 1852. There was no proof offered for such antiquity. The members of the lodge claimed that they had been granted ownership or at least use of the building by a citizen, John C. Pencil, who had bought the ground from the old board of county school commissioners and let the commissioners build the school on his grounds in 1880. The Board of Education's evidence accounted for all the sales of Scholars Plains lots, which ranged from the 1852 to 1877 in small transactions. By their reckoning, the only structures standing on unsold pieces of Scholars Plains were the lots containing the lodge hall and the 1861 school house at 11530 Philadelphia Road, (the Loreley School, MHT Site Number BA 131). Loreley School was originally for white children, and it was School No. 1, Election District 11, the "Little Gunpowder School" in the 1881 list in Scharf's history; Dr. Allender was one of its local trustees; that school was later turned over the black children who had been studying in the lodge hall. That transfer took place shortly before 1922 according to the testimony. The reply of the lodge members via their attorney Lawrence C. Ensor was that they had been using the second story of the lodge hall for an estimated seventy years. (7)

The lodge hall is not found on the 1877 Hopkins atlas plate for Election District No. 11. Not far up the road toward Harford County was a structure marked "Ch." for "church." This was the Forges Church alias Howard's Chapel that stood on the ironworks tract. That church lot was a chip out of the 1,040-acre "Forge Lot" containing the Ridgely Ironworks, and although once rebuilt, it is gone without trace.

The minutes of the school commissioners showed that at a meeting of November 24, 1874:

A letter was received from Dr. W. F. Allender offering a furnished school house to the Board, for a Public School for colored children forever. On motion the house was accepted. (Colored School 2, District 11 is occupying this house). (8)

This document seems to be the needed proof to date the school/lodge hall but it does not explain why it is not shown in the 1877 atlas. Bromley's 1898 atlas shows a small square that is probably the lodge; it also shows the Howard Chapel as merely "Ch." The same markings appeared in the 1915 Bromley atlas. The streets of the Loreley suburb also appeared in the Bromley atlas and on modern tax maps although the subdivision has never been carried out.

The 1922 lawsuit involved considerable legal expertise, and a plat of Scholars Plains was made by William Whitney, County Surveyor, a recognized master of title work. The plaintiffs in the case were all the persons who ever acted as the Baltimore County School Visitors, the predecessor body to the school commissioners and to the Board of Education. Leading the list of those sued was the Rev, William Tibbs of the Church of England who lived in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and probably chaired the first Board of Visitors. Dr. Walter T. Allender was also sued. (9)

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As to the lodge, its origin is well documented by county incorporation records. It may have lacked a home at first; the lodge was a benevolent association designed to provide burial expenses and emergency funds for its members as so many 19<sup>th</sup> century organizations did. The lodge members were also largely the members of Asbury United Methodist Church. The 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary pamphlet gives the date of organization as January 24, 1872. The first incorporation was under the name Union of Brothers and Sisters of Fords Assembly, filed on October 28, 1873, recorded in the old Chattel Records now at Annapolis (10) Another document re-incorporated The Union of Brothers and Sisters Fords Asbury No. 1 and was recorded in the incorporation records. (11) That document gave the location of the lodge as "at Fords Asbury, Baltimore County." All these references to "Ford's" seem to be a corruption of the word "Forge," reflecting the Ridgely Forges and all the other iron enterprises on both Little and Great Gunpowder Falls. Local historian Matthew Johnson found memories of the lodge holding a meeting at the "rocks with the iron bolts" on Great Gunpowder Falls near the present B. & O Railroad bridge where the Joppa Iron Works once operated. (12) The signatures on the January 7, 1879, re-incorporation document were Ferdinand Hackett, Henry Underwood, Tobias Harris, John E. Hackett, Richard Smith, and Upton Hammond. A revised certificate of incorporation dated May 28, 1896, was certified by Judge N. Charles Burke. Officers listed in that charter were Louis Pims, John E. Hackett, John R. Walters, and Abraham Wicks.

The Lodge continues to bear the "No. 1" in its title, reflecting the existence of two other lodges, now extinct, that operated at Gravel Hill (No. 2) and Mountain (No. 3), both in nearby parts of Harford County.(13) Following the lawsuit of 1922 about ownership of the building, the lodge purchased the premises from the Board of Education for about \$1000, judging from the revenue stamps on the deed. (14) The "same as" clause of this deed showed that the property had not changed hands since Thomas Tolley sold to William Tibbs and the School Visitors in 1724. (15) The Board of Education had won its case, and any idea that the school lot had ever belonged to John C. Pensel was not accepted by the Circuit Court. (This intersection was called Pensel's Corner in the 1958 place names article by William B. Marye in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.) (16)

The lodge was in the newspaper in 1988 when one or more vandals got inside and scrawled officer Thomas Lucadamo showed the county historian through the building. At first the police incomprehensible graffiti about "San Juan Moneys" and "Juan Andino" on the wall. Police thought they were dealing with a hate crime. (17) Later the damage was blamed on a "drifter," Juan Andino himself who lived in New York and confessed to breaking into a "building in Baltimore." (18)

In 1997, the lodge issued an anniversary booklet with a photo of the 1896 charter, various portraits, and a message from the lodge president Roosevelt Austen. (19)

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The statistics from the school house era in the 1909-1910 season were reported in the annual report of the County School Commissioners and showed that at School No. 22, District 11, Ella True Miller of Loreley was the teacher. (20) Entire cost of running the school was \$447.93, the line items as follows:

Fuel	\$23.50
Apparatus & furniture	3.00
Teacher's Salary	319.00
Repairs	66.30
Sanitary Expenses	13.65
Kindergarten & Manual Training	1.68
Books	20.90.

A similar report for 1915-1916 Gave Mrs. Susan F. Williams of Mount Washington as the sole teacher for Loreley, School 22, Election District No. 11. (21)

NOTES:

1. Matilda C. Lacey, *Perry Hall, An Invitation to Memory* (Perry hall, 1970).
2. *Maryland Gazette*, Annapolis, September 1, 1757.
3. Baltimore County Historical Society, "Historical Roadside Markers," (Cockeysville, 1970).
4. Amy C. Crewe, *No Backward Step Was Taken* (Baltimore, 1949), p. 209.
5. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County* (Philadelphia, 1881), p. 924.
6. Crewe, *No Backward Step*, pp. 11-14.
7. Baltimore County Judicial Records, WPC 301:391-406, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis. The school for white pupils is fully documented in *Eleventh Annual Report of the School Commissioners of Baltimore County* (Baltimore, 1861, page 9) where the completion of a school built to Dr. Allender's order is described as 36 by 26 feet with a back building 12 by 29 feet "with double privies in the rear . . . the front side has three projecting hoods supported on brackets." (That school is MHT Site BA 131).
8. Journal of Proceedings of School Commissioners off Baltimore County, 1874, folio 226., Board of Education, Greenwood. Dr. Allender also served as school trustee in Election District 11.
9. B.C. Judicial Records, WPC 301:391. Dr. Allender's house was shown in the 1877 atlas on Allender Road on a rise of land overlooking Bird River. His house called Mount Ararat is apparently extinct. It was possibly within present Gunpowder State Park.

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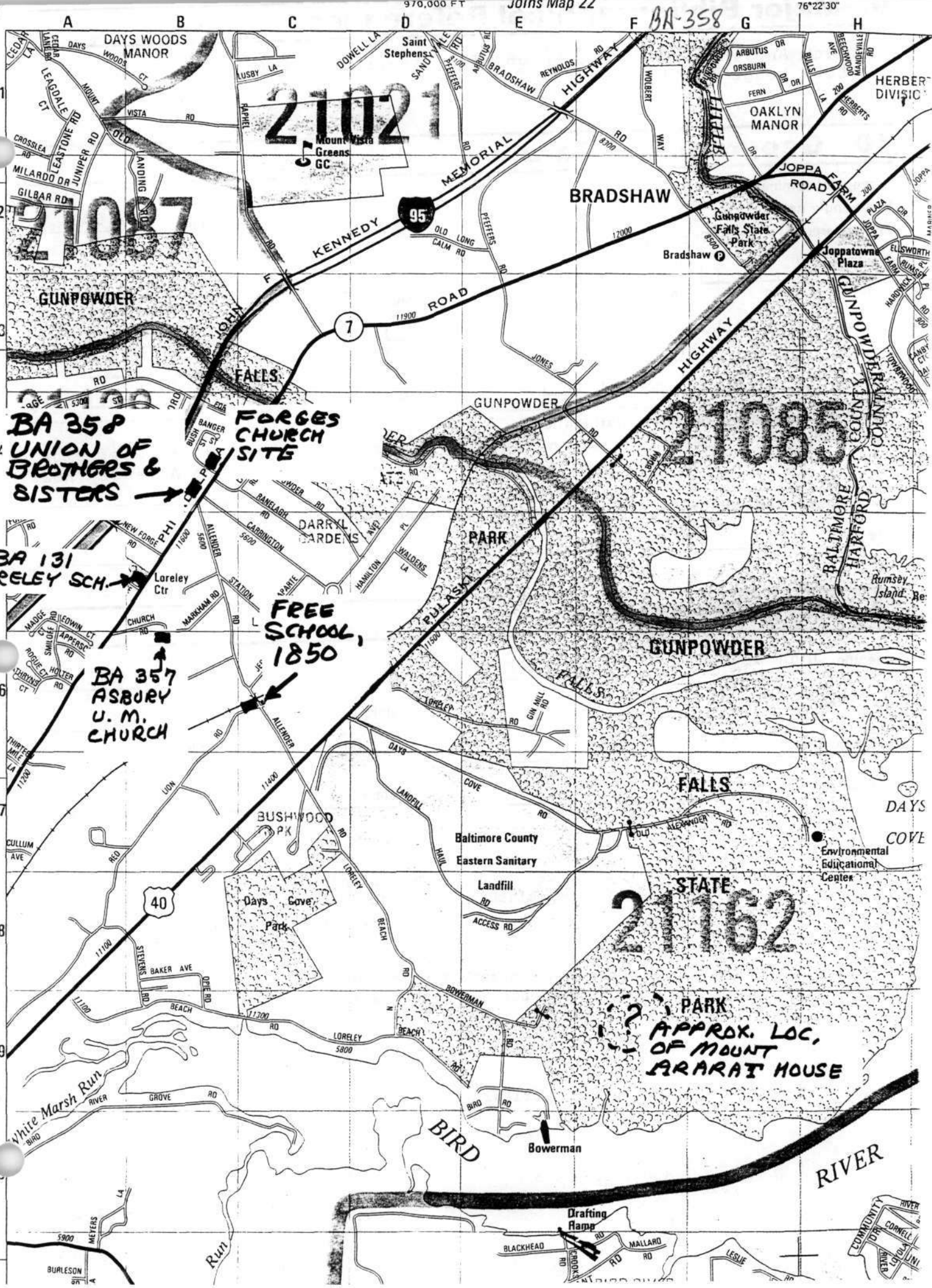
BA 358  
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10. B. C. Chattel Records, Liber 11, folio 279, Maryland State Archives.
11. B. C. Incorporations, JB 1:203.
12. Confirming Mr. Johnson's discovery, a newspaper item reported that a Union Camp for revival services attended by both black and white participants took place near Patterson's old nailworks, *Baltimore American*, September 12, 1887. That is the place where the iron bolts could still be found in the rocks in the 1980s.
13. *125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Union of Brothers and Sisters of Ford's Asbury Lodge No. 1*, (White Marsh, Md., 1997).
14. B. C. Deeds, WPC 572:279.
15. B. C. Deeds, IS No. G, folio 374, Maryland State Archives. If we draw a plat of the property purchased by Pensel, the tract is obviously designed to dispose of all the ground still in the hands of the School Visitors except the two school lots. Pencil's ground was only 161 feet deep but stretched 1,749 feet along Philadelphia Road—which would still have left room for the lodge as a remnant parcel, B.C. Deeds, JB 104:470.
16. William B. Marye, "Place Names of Baltimore and Harford Counties," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 53 (March 1958):44n. Marye's note No. 29 reads as follows, "Capt. Clement Skerett kept a tavern called the Stone House Tavern on the Philadelphia Road (see his advertisement in the *Maryland Journal*, November 1, 1785). I think this tavern was at Cowenton or White Marsh. The new road or 'cut off' crossed the old road at the place which we used to call Knight's Corner, which is now called Pensil's Corner. From there the bridge over the B. & O. Railroad, along the western edge of Loreley was called 'the Race Course.' It is a section of the old road. The Free School stood there. The road from this bridge to Cowenton or White Marsh is a part of the old road and is called the Red Lion Road."
17. Roger Twigg, "Vandals Damage Black Social Club," *Sun*, June 9, 1988.
18. Ray Bolger, "'Drifter Suspected of Vandalizing WM Lodge,'" *The Times*, June 16, 1988.
19. "125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Union."
20. "Annual Report, Public Schools, Baltimore County, Maryland," Year Ending July 31, 1909 (Towson, 1909), p. 15.
21. *Directory of Public Schools of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Towson 1915), p. 32.





## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA 358

"125th Anniversary of the Union of Brothers and Sisters of Fords  
Asbury Lodge No. 1," 1997.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name White Marsh, Md.Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Long, wedge-shaped parcel on Tax Map 73, Grid 2, Parcel P135, west side of  
Philadelphia Road between termini of Carrington Avenue and Allender Road.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	None	code	county	code
-------	------	------	--------	------

state	None	code	county	code
-------	------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title John McGrain, County Historianorganization Office of Planningdate December 7, 1999street & number 401 Bosley Avenuetelephone 410-887-3495city or town Towsonstate MD 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by  
an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated  
Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and  
record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of  
individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438